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Humidity 85.

January 10, 1918. Temperature 47.

No. 17,359.

號十月正年九十壹百九千壹英

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, JANUARY, 10, 1919.

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TO-DAY'S CABLES.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

PEACE CONFERENCE.

FORECAST BY HAVAS.

London, January 8.
At the Conference, the clauses of the preliminary peace treaty will present a task likely to occupy two months. The bulk of the conference work will be done by small committees or individual conversations. Already much ground has been cleared by the discussions in London, Paris, Rome and Tokyo. Three main points to be covered by the preliminary peace treaty are the acceptance of the League of Nations in its broad outlines; the amount of indemnity to be paid by Germany (and the manner of payment); and the making of a new map of the world showing the fresh frontiers of the European nations and the future areas of the German colonies. After the inter-allied treaty has been drafted, the enemy plenipotentiaries will be invited to come to Paris to a great plenary congress at Versailles, which is hardly likely to be held before the end of 1919. (Havas).

AMBASSADOR'S TRIP.

London, January 8.
M. Noulens, the Ambassador to France from Russia, arrived at Leith from Archangel, crossing the North Sea in the yacht "Yaroslavl," formerly the famous Gordon Bennett's yacht "Lysistrata." (Havas).

U.S. ENGINEERS.

London, January 8.
The American engineers' mission was received by the Chamber of Commerce at Marseilles. They visited the port works, the Marseilles Rhone canal, and the province shipyard. They leave soon for Lyons. (Havas).

SEINE FLOOD.

London, January 8.
The Seine flood has stopped the arrival of coal and other goods in Paris, causing danger of a serious shortage of fuel. M. Clemenceau gave instructions to double the traffic on the railways. (Havas).

CIVIL WAR AT BERLIN.

CIVILIANS FLEEING.

London, January 8.
A telephone message from Berlin to Munich on January 7 stated that civil war had begun in Berlin. All the banks were barricaded, and the Spartacists had captured a great number of public buildings. Thousands of armed Spartacists, also of pro-Government troops, were crowding the streets. Firing started at several points, and hundreds were fleeing from the city.

An earlier message from Copenhagen, coming from Frankfurt, says a council of war was held at Berlin in the Chancellor's Palace on January 6, the Soviet Executive participating. The Government decided to use all its force to subdue the Spartacists. A man called Noke was appointed Commander-in-Chief. The Government troops were conveyed in motor-cars to the centre of Berlin, concentrating near the Chancellor's palace. The Government refused to negotiate with the Spartacists. Both sides occupy positions in the Wilhelm Strasse, only 100 yards apart, and seem prepared to fight.

OBITUARY.

BETHAM-EDWARDS, NOVELIST.

London, January 7.
Miss Betham-Edwards, the novelist, is dead, at the age of 83.
[Her books were very popular in the later Victorian times. The French Government made her an officer of Public Instruction for her writings about France. She wrote the hymn, "God make my life a little light." She also contributed to "Punch."—Ed. C.M.]

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

BRITISH IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

London, Jan. 7.
The imports during 1918 were £7,319,338,991, compared with £1,084,164,578 in 1917. The exports were £498,473,063, as compared with £237,078,746.

SINN FEIN M.P. JAILED.

London, Jan. 7.
Mr. Sears, Sinn Fein Member of the House of Commons, has been sentenced to six months' imprisonment for delivering an inflammatory speech, inciting his audience to shoot the authorities when the occasion arose.

INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS.

London, Jan. 7.
The National Congress motion in favour of full Provincial autonomy, and against special electorates for Europeans, was carried with acclamation, according to a wire from Delhi.
The Congress passed formal resolution of loyalty.

O. R. E.

London, Jan. 7.
Hundreds of names of men and women on whom the Order of the British Empire has been bestowed for services rendered in connection with the war, are published in a thirty-two page "Gazette."

The recipients' activities show a very great variety of forms of occupation. Only a few names well known Overseas are included in the present list. Among these is Viscountess Buxton, wife of the Governor General of South Africa, who appears in the highest class, namely, the Dame Grand Cross.

The Knight Commanderships include Sir Rider Haggard as a member of the Dominions Commission. Commanders of the order include Mary Booth and W. J. Haines of the Salvation Army, and George Robey, the well known music hall singer.

The Officers of the Order include Mr. William H. Haggard, Editor-Manager of the Eastern Telegraph Company.

SITUATION IN RUSSIA.

A CRUEL WOMAN.

Helsingfors, Jan. 7.
The Members of the Danish Legation, who have arrived from Petrograd, state that British civil and military officials who are kept in prison in Moscow, are being tyrannically treated.

The real Dictator of Petrograd is a woman, 22 years of age, named Jacobleva, chief of the Anti-Counter-Revolutionary Committee. Her cruelty surpasses all existing legends.
Many die of starvation in the streets daily. The population has sunk to 800,000.

Three quarters of all the shops are closed. Tramways have been suspended. There is no coal. Electric light may be used for two hours daily. The Red Guards in the Petrograd District number 50,000.

BRITISH FORCES.

London, Jan. 7.
Reuter learns that the British force in Russia at present is under 20,000, rationed strength. There is not the slightest intention of increasing it.

On the contrary, it is hoped that the force will be materially decreased shortly, and those remaining will be replaced as soon as possible by men of the New Volunteer Army.

BRITISH WARSHIP BIGGEST YET.

London, Jan. 7.
Although no official statement has yet been made, it is understood that the British warship Hood, now nearing completion, will be the largest fighting vessel in the world.

She will be 894 feet long, and will carry 8 fifteen-inch guns, her hull being fitted with an outer cushion against which torpedoes and mines will explode harmlessly.

She is expected to attain a speed of at least 40 miles per hour. The Hood will cost £3,250,000. It is stated that three other battle cruisers of the same type are being built.

THE LABOUR LEADER.

London, January 7.
The Parliamentary Labour Party has unanimously elected Mr. W. Adamson Chairman for the session. Mr. J. R. Clynes has been appointed Vice-Chairman.

London, January 7.
A joint meeting of the executive of the Labour Party and the Labour members of the House of Commons passed a resolution, with one dissentient, in favour of the Labour Party in the House of Commons becoming the official opposition.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

UNREST IN BRITISH ARMY.

London, January 8th.
There has been trouble among the soldiers owing to the delay of demobilisation. Following on protests by the troops at Dover and Folkestone, 200 members of the Army Service Corps at Isleworth seized motor lorries and drove to Whitehall, pinning the Premier not at home, they sent a deputation to the Ministry of Labour which promised to hear their grievances immediately, and having investigated, said that any man who had his job waiting him would be demobilised within ten days.

Several thousands of soldiers at Shoreham marched to Brighton to protest at the demobilisation delay. They dispersed after the Mayor had promised to communicate their grievances to the War Office.

London, January 7.
The soldiers at Shoreham have decided to telegraph to the Premier demanding that all troops at Shoreham be sent home immediately, pending demobilisation papers being sent to them.

Officials of the Demobilisation Department have gone to France in order to deal with cases before the men are sent home on leave, largely meeting the men's objections to having to rejoin their units overseas before receiving their discharge.

The unrest among men of the Army Service Corps is largely due to the fact that the Corps contain numbers of long-service infantrymen, transferred into the Corps on account of wounds and health, who claim that their demobilisation is penalised by their transfer from fighting units, as the Army Service Corps will be the last to demobilise.

The Army Service Corps men wish to be placed on the same footing as the fighting units.

The unrest has spread to a number of centres including Aldershot, but does not warrant an alarmist view of the situation.

It was summed up to-day by a soldier chairman of a soldiers' meeting at Bromley, when he said: "The demonstrations have been started to ginger up the Government, as at the present rate of demobilisation apparently we will be soldiering until 1925."

It is certain that the protests will have beneficial results.
Newspapers of all shades of opinion pay a tribute to the sensible manner in which the situation was handled by the authorities.

An important conference, to be attended by leading members of the Government, is being held on January 7, when the whole question will be reviewed.

A number of soldiers, including men on leave from Salonika, marched in an orderly fashion to the War Office to-day, and sent a deputation to the authorities, to ask an assurance regarding demobilisation.

One man said that they had been in Greece for three years, and wished for an assurance that they would not be condemned to a similar period of absence from home.

Four hundred mechanics of an aerodrome at Farnham, Essex, which is being broken up, have demanded to be sent home, as many of them had jobs awaiting them.

The Commander gave the men a day's leave to enable them to fetch their papers, showing that they had work to go to, after which they will be allowed to return home, pending demobilisation.

Reuter understands that a general demobilisation cannot be ordered until after the Peace Conference, as an efficient Army must be maintained in order to meet any contingency during the peace negotiations.

Ten thousand soldiers were discharged daily at home last week, and the number dealt with in France has increased to over 20,000 daily, including Dominion troops.

GENERAL LUDENDORFF.

London, January 7.
The Dagen Smyth of Stockholm authoritatively learns that General von Ludendorff is staying in the south of Sweden. He has adopted the fictitious title of the Finnish Legation Councillor Ernst Lindstrom.

STRAIGHT AT IT.

THERE is no use of our "beating around the bush." We might as well get it over with at first as last. We want you to try Chamberlain's Cough Remedy the next time you have a cough or cold. There is no reason so far as we can see why you should not do so. This preparation is by its remarkable cure has gained a world wide reputation, and people everywhere speak of it in the highest terms of praise. It is for sale by all Chemists and Druggists.

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HONGKONG.

PUBLIC AUCTIONS

The Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (For account of the concerned), on

SATURDAY,
the 11th Jan., 1919, at 12.30 noon,
at their Sales Rooms, No. 8,
Des Vaux Road, Corner of
Ice House Street.

Several cases Haig & Haig (five star) Whisky.
Several cases Haig & Haig (3 star) Whisky.
Several cases Dewar's Blue Label Whisky.
Dresses—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, Jan. 9, 1919.

The Undersigned have received instructions from Messrs. D. MacDonald & Co. to sell by Public Auction, at their premises Hung-hom, on

MONDAY,
13th January, at 10 a.m.

The whole of Valuable Plant, etc., etc.,

contained thereon.

Large Galvanized Iron Buildings Stock and Machine Tools, comprising:—

Lathes, Planing Machine, Screw-ing Machine, Shaping Machine, Mill-ing Machine, Slotting Machine, Dried-ing Machine, Cold Sawing Machine, Weighing Machines, Punching and Shearing Machines, Blower, Test Pump, Engines and shafting, Sundry Pump, Assorted Chain Blocks, Screw Jacks, Stretching Screws, Tools, Twist Drills, Stock and Dies, Steam Hammer, Blacksmith's Tools, Sundry Wooden Patterns, Band and Circular Saws, Pipe Bending Blocks, Pipe Vices, Copersmith's Tools, Emergency Copels, Water tanks and fittings, Winches, Benders, Diving Pumps, Electric and dresses (New and second hand), a quantity of Steel Products including Steel Plates, Angles, Bars, Rolled Steel, Joists, galvanized Steel Plates, wrought and galvanized Iron Piping and Fittings, Brass and Copper Pipes, Tubes, Munts & Yellow Metal Sheathing, Metal and Copper Tacks, etc.

Also

One large galvanized Iron Building (wood framing)

One small galvanized Iron Shed (Steel framing)

One Motor Boat 22 by 5' 3" by 3' feet fitted with 15/20 H.P. heavy duty Kelvin Kerosene Motor.

And

One 5 H.P. Bolinder Crude Oil Engine direct coupled to dynamo illustrated on page 25 of Bolinder's catalogue.

The machinery will be put up for auction on FRIDAY, 10th January, at 10 a.m.

(Full Particulars from Catalogue).

Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, December 23, 1918.

(For account of the concerned), on

WEDNESDAY,
the 15th January, 1919, commencing at 1.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street.

A Large Assortment of

USEFUL HOUSEHOLD LINENS, DRAWN WORK, & EMBROIDERIES.

Comprising:—

HOUSEHOLD LINENS:—Single and Double Plain and Hemstitched Sheets, Pillow Cases, Double White-Satin Quilts, Linen Damask Serviettes, Glass Cloths, Bath Towels, Face Towels, etc., etc.

DRAWNWORK:—Bedspreads, Pillow Cases, Tray Cloths, etc., etc.

EMBROIDERIES:—Bedspreads, Table Covers, Tea Cloths, Runners 18 by 54 in.

Also

A few lots of Attache Cases and Bellow Valises.

(All new goods and small lots to suit purchasers.)

(Full Particulars from Catalogue).

Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, Jan. 9, 1919.

PUBLIC AUCTIONS.

(For account of the concerned), on

WEDNESDAY,
the 15th January, 1919, at 10.30 a.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street.

A quantity of useful Household Furniture, removed to sale rooms for convenience of sale.

And

One Victor Gramophone with a large collection of records.

Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, Jan. 9, 1919.

(For account of the concerned), on

WEDNESDAY,
the 15th January, 1919, commencing at 2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street.

TEAK WOOD AND BIAORWOOD FURNITURE, BRASS AND BRASS-MOUNTED DOUBLE AND TWIN BEDSTRADES, CURTAINS, CARPETS, etc., etc.

AND AN ASSORTMENT OF

USEFUL HOUSEHOLD GOODS,

As follows:—

Chesterfield Sofas and Arm-chairs (new), Folding Card and Occasional Tables, Upholstered Suites, etc., Bedrooms Furniture, comprising: Brass Twin Bedsteads, Sideboards, Dinner Waggon, Extension Dining Tables and Chairs, Tea Tables, etc., Dinner Services, Crockery, Glass Ware, Cooking Stoves, Cutlery, Toilet Sets, etc., Bath Room Utensils, Sundry Electro-Plated Ware.

Electric Reading Lamps, Blackwood and Teakwood Screens, a quantity of Blackwood Furniture, including large Blackwood Screen, Side Tables, Chairs, Cabinets, etc., Engravings, Pictures, Brass Vases, etc., etc., Tennis Poles and Net, Carpets new and secondhand.

Also

One 12-Bore Hammer Gun by Army and Navy Store, London, in good condition.

(Full Particulars from Catalogue).

Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, Jan. 9, 1919.

FARES FOR PUBLIC VEHICLES.

CHAIRES.

I.—In Victoria with two Bearers.

Quarter hour, 10 cents.
Half hour, 20 "
One hour, 35 "
Two hours, 70 "
Three hours, 1.00 "
Six hours, 2.00 "
Day (8 a.m. to 6 p.m.), 4.00 "

If the trip is extended beyond Victoria, half fare extra.

Between the hours of 8.30 p.m. and 6 a.m. the above fares shall be increased by 50 per centum.

II.—Beyond Victoria, with four Bearers.

Hour, 0.60 cents.
Three hours, 1.50 "
Six hours, 3.00 "
Day (8 a.m. to 6 p.m.), 6.00 "

III.—In the Hill District, with 4 Bearers with 4 Banners.

Quarter hour, 0.15 "
Half hour, 0.30 "
One hour, 0.50 "
Two hours, 1.00 "
Three hours, 1.50 "
Six hours, 3.00 "
Day (8 a.m. to 6 p.m.), 6.00 "

RICKSHAS.

I.—In the Island of Hongkong, if engaged in Victoria.

Ten minutes, 5 cents.
Quarter hour, 10 "
Half hour, 15 "
One hour, 20 "
Every subsequent hour, 30 "

Note.—If the ricksha be engaged within the City of Victoria, and be discharged outside the Western part of the City of Victoria after 9 a.m. or be discharged to the East of Bay View Police Station on the Eastern side of the City of Victoria after 9 p.m., an extra half fare shall be chargeable.

II.—In Kowloon.

Quarter hour, 5 cents.
Half hour, 10 "
One hour, 15 "
Every subsequent hour, 10 "

III.—Taipo Road.

Twenty cents shall be added for each extra hour or part of an hour if the driver causes the journey to take longer than

To 4th mile—single 75 cents—1 hour.
return 1.00—3 hours.
Beyond 4th to 8th mile—single 1.20—3 hours.
return 1.50—4 "
Beyond 8th to 12th mile—single 1.75—3 "
return 2.00—5 "
Beyond 12th to 16th mile—single 2.25—3 "
return 2.50—5 "

Fares for journeys beyond the 16th mile to be a matter of previous arrangement in each case.

The fares here set out to apply to one ricksha with three coolies from Tsan Shu Tsai.

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Hongkong, July 17, 1918.

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EDGEHILL:—No. 10, The Peak.
Apply to—
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A NEW ERA FOR WOMEN.

This year's annual conference of National Union of Women Workers, at Harrogate, marked a new era in the history of women's organizations. Each of the 700 delegates was a woman citizen with a vote, and each represented a large number of organized, thinking, and enfranchised women.

Mrs. Ogilvie Gordon opened her presidential address with a reference to women's achievements during the past year. "One may prophesy," she said, "that the consequences of the great Reform Act of this year will eventually be of little less significance than the effects of the great war." Let us here and now record our deep gratitude to the pioneers of the women's suffrage movement in our own and other lands.

Names were mentioned, and when it came to that of our friend Mrs. P. W. O'Connell every woman in the hall rose and waited in silence until the slight erect figure of that veteran leader stepped to the front of the platform, acknowledging the compliments with a quiet "I thank you with all my heart."

Continuing her address, Mrs. Gordon said that women were winning a place in the shaping of legislation, and all professions must be opened to them, not excluding that of membership of the House of Commons. The Solicitors' Bill, she thought, would offer a good test subject for women to put to Parliamentary candidates.

Touching after the war problems, Mrs. Ogilvie Gordon said that owing to the high cost of living more women would engage in industry than in the past. These women must be given the assurance of earning an equal wage with men when their work was of equal value. "We of the National Union," she said, "are ready to give our services in peace as fully and wholeheartedly as we have given them in war."

It is return, however, we shall require that service equally rendered shall be equally recognized.

A resolution moved on behalf of the Executive Committee urging the Government to introduce a Bill declaring women to be eligible as members of Parliament did not receive the support one would have expected, a large number of the delegates refraining from recording their votes. It passed, however, by a small majority.

CHAMBERLAIN'S TABLETS.

THESE Tablets are intended especially for disorders of the stomach, liver and bowels. If you are troubled with heartburn, indigestion or constipation they will do you good. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

THE FRENCH COLONIES.

M. Henry Simon, the Colonial Minister, speaking in the Senate, said, that in July 1918, the French colonies had supplied the armies with 918,000 men, of whom 680,000 were fighting units and 238,000 workers. North Africa had contributed 233,000 fighting men, 118,000 recruited workers and 73,000 voluntary hands; the old colonies (the Antilles, Guiana and Reunion Island) had sent 31,000 men; the other colonies (Indo-China, Senegal and Madagascar) had supplied 250,000 combatants and 30,000 workers, besides 80,000 men now being recruited. To these must be added 107,000 men serving, before the war, in regiments of "other Algerian, Senegalese, Annamite, Malgache or Moorish soldiers; and lastly a new coloured army is being constituted."

It is too early yet to tell the glorious history of the colonial troops during the war; the countless honours conferred upon them render just homage to their gallant deeds.

It is not only in France that the children of her colonies have wished to fight; for, already in 1914, they carried war into Germany's colonies. Supported by native British forces and during an especially hard campaign, they conquered Togoland and Cameroon, about 855,000 square kilometres. The French troops of Tunis supported the Italians of Tripoli against the attacks of wandering tribes in the pay of Germany. The Tunisian harbour of Bizerte made a naval basis for the Allied fleets and screened the reconstituting of the Serbian regiments, which were first sheltered at Corfu, in Marocco, General Lyautey's indomitable energy, his gift for organization, his prestige as a leader have been able, thanks to the loyalty of native chiefs, to carry on and increase the work of pacifying the interior, and at the same time supply the home country with splendid contingents of Moorish troops whose deeds of daring and bravery have now become legendary.

The assistance given by the colonies in munition work has been equally valuable. Indo-China has supplied a very considerable number of workers—especially metallurgists—for whom sorting camps have been made at Toulon and Marseilles. Madagascar and New Caledonia have followed her example. North Africa sent over thousands of Kabyle and ordinary workmen, to assist in the harbours and factories, and in agricultural labour.

For the manufacture of war material, Tonkin and New Caledonia have sent over their ores, Madagascar her gums and wood for fire-arms. Shell and cartridge factories have been built in Algeria and Marocco. And lastly West Africa has continued to supply the Navy with native sailors and stokers.

The countries beyond the seas have helped to a very great extent in supplying the mother-land with food and raw materials. From the beginning of 1916 up to the first months of 1918, the total of raw material brought into France, under the direct control of the Colonial Minister alone, rose to 1,817,000 tons, of which 525,000 were sugar; 249,000, oleaginous matter; 237,000, rice; 48,000, plumbago; 41,000, Indian corn; 28,800, castor-oil plant; 20,000, frozen meat and 10,000 tons of alcohol for powder. The Antilles and Reunion Island have sent over principally generous contributions of sugar, rum, coffee and cocoa. Oils have been supplied from the western coast of Africa; rice from Indo-China; plumbago, frozen meat and castor-oil sent by Madagascar. Then we must not forget to mention ground-nuts from Senegal, copra from the coast of Guinea, rubber from Congo, wood from the Gaboon and Ivory Coast, cattle from the Soudanese savannas; 50,000 head have either been sent over to the home-country or slaughtered on the spot to be made into frozen meat.

From a financial point of view, assistance from the colonies has been known in two different ways: officially (by subscriptions to loans and National Defence bonds and bills) and privately (by subscriptions to war charities and relief work). As early as 1915, the general estimates for the budget of Indo-China were made to include, and spontaneously, all the expenditure made on behalf of the War Office, amounting to 11,087,000 francs. In September, 1918, M. Albert Sarraut, the governor-general, issued a similar order in regard to all large purchases of alcohol used for powder. Treasury advances to about a hundred million francs, without interest, were made for the expenses of the mother country in the colony. And lastly, not content with these proofs of loyalty, Indo-China contributed 9,237,767 francs towards relief societies for war victims; while Madagascar sent nearly 5 millions; Western Africa, three millions; and the whole of the colonial subscriptions received by the Committee for distribution, on June 29th, 1918, amounted to 20,568,018 francs.

NOTICES.

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Sold by Chemists and Storekeepers.

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CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.

PREVENTION SOCIETY
REVIVING AT HONGKONG.

No one can be surprised that at last a movement is on foot to revive the Hong Kong branch of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. Mrs. F. E. Cameron, who has been for some time the observation and impulse which led to an informal meeting on Wednesday, at the Carlton Hotel, at which it was decided to organize for help toward the revival of this much-needed work. The Hon. Capt. Supt. of Police, Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe, has promised the full sympathy and support of the Police.

Mrs. Cameron has recorded many cases of recent cruelty that have come to her knowledge. One bad case was that of a cat in On Lam Street, which she heard crying for a long time before she found it. It was found, eventually, beneath the verandah from which it had been flung, with a bird still round its neck. Its eyes had been cut out, and its nose cut open, and it did not live more than a few days after being found. The suggestion is that the eyes had perhaps been cut out for "medicine." That sort of thing must be punished, and prevented if possible.

The "China Mail" will gladly hand over to Mrs. Cameron the names of such of its readers as may care to notify their willingness to support the movement.

COLLAPSE OF TWO OSAKA
COMPANIES.

During the war, before there was any talk of peace, the munition making industry and the Stock Exchange in Japan showed remarkable activity, but two companies representative of these two branches of economic activity are now reported to be in serious difficulties, says the "Japan Chronicle," continuing:—

Perhaps the largest company established in Japan since the war for the manufacture of munitions is the Nippon Munitions Manufacturing Co., of Kitano, Osaka, of which Mr. Kunitoshi Kiyomatsu is president. This company made enormous profits on orders from Russia in the earlier stages of the war, and cut a conspicuous figure in the financial world in Osaka. The Russian orders, however, stopped on the outbreak of the revolution in Russia, and it seems that this dealt a staggering blow to the company.

Mr. Kunitoshi the president of the company, is himself a dealer in dyes, being the proprietor of the Fukuji Yoko, and, as already mentioned, has been reduced to a state of bankruptcy as the result of the failure of his speculation in dyes, and on the Rice Exchange caused by the peace rumors. There have been rumours that the munitions company is also on the verge of bankruptcy.

Apart from these rumours, it is now known that the company has suffered heavy losses. According to the statement of accounts for the last business term just approved by the directors of the company, the total loss amounts to ¥1,824,663, or over half its capital. From this loss a little over ¥50,000, brought forward from the preceding term, is deducted, the net loss amounting to ¥1,874,663.

Though for the last term the company incurred such a large loss, it paid a dividend of 50 per cent. for the two preceding business terms. It is said that this loss has no connection whatever with the failure of the president of the company, but is principally due to the fact that 250,000 fuses manufactured to the order of Russia have not been taken delivery of, owing to the Russian revolution, these fuses having a value of about ¥1,000,000, which has been written off the credit side of the half-yearly accounts. All the directors of the company tendered their resignations to a general meeting of shareholders held on December 23, holding themselves responsible for the loss.

It is said that the company will hereafter undertake the manufacture of machines for weaving silk, ramie, hemp, and other fibres, and will gradually extend its operations to paper industries.

During the war boom on the Stock Exchange, the Kobe paper continues, a number of concerns aiming at arbitrage operation were established in Osaka and elsewhere, among the most prominent being the Nippon Shoji, Osaka Securities Trust and the Hitachin Securities Trust Co. The last named company is reported to have incurred a loss of over ¥1,000,000, while its capital is just ¥1,000,000. Particulars of the company's accounts are not given publicly, but it is reported that the loss is chiefly due to the decline in the value of Nippon Yusen Kaisha and other shares. It was established just at a time when there was a remarkable boom in N.Y.K.'s, and the recent peace slump has put it in a corner.

It is said that Mr. Matsui Isoku, Mr. Koshima, and other gentlemen responsible for the management of the company will make good the greater portion of the loss with their own money, and will try to find a way out of the difficulty by issuing preference shares for ¥2,000,000. In some quarters the opinion is expressed that these stocks will not be successful, and the Hitachin Securities Trust Co. may eventually combine with the Nippon Shoji Trust Co. and other similar arbitrage concerns.

FIRE AS WAR WEAPON.

Mr. H. H. Manchester, writing in the "American Machinist," notes that the use of fire in war is represented in a bas-relief found at Nineveh and believed to have been made in 800 B.C. It showed besieged soldiers hurling firebrands. The ancient Greeks, as frequently recorded by their historians, were familiar with this method of warfare.

The Romans used "liquid fire," doubtless burning bitumen or naphtha, and a Chinese war-book of the fifth century A.D. gives recipes for certain inflammable mixtures to be used as weapons. Says Mr. Manchester:— "A picture by a Chinese artist dated perhaps 1000 A.D. shows that such inflammable materials were frequently made up in tubes of bamboo, which were cast at the foe. Tubes of this sort were at times thrown by engines of war having bows or springboards after the fashions of the artillery employed by Roman armies in ancient times. The greatest development of liquid fire took place in the Middle Ages. The Emperor Constantine VII. in his directions for the administration of the empire, written for his son, has the following account of its introduction: 'Know that during the reign of Constantine Pogonatus (883-885 A.D.) one Kallinikos, who fled from Heliopolis to the Romans (at Constantinople) made a war fire to be discharged from siphons (probably a form of syringe—Editor) 'by means of which the Romans burned the fleet of the Saracens at Kuzikos and gained the victory. This battle took place during the first siege of Constantinople by the Moslems. The records state that Saracens came down upon the city in 1,800 ships, most of which must have been small. Constantine removed the chain guarding the narrow, and when the ships were crowded into a small space he sent boats carrying Greek fire against them.'"

Regarding the exact nature of this "Greek fire," which some think was a precursor and near relative of gunpowder, there has been much controversy. Anna Comnena, the daughter of the Eastern Emperor Alexius, familiar to readers of Scott's "Count Robert of Paris," reveals to some extent the method of using it. In her narrative of a battle between the Greeks and the Persians near Rhodes in 1130 A.D. she is quoted by Mr. Manchester as saying:—

"In the bow of each ship he put the heads of lions and other land animals made of brass and iron and painted so as to be frightful to look at, and he contrived that from their mouths, which were open, should pour the fire which should be delivered by the soldiers through the flexible apparatus." He proceeds: "The Princess Anna does not state what this 'flexible apparatus' was, but the term would fit in very well with the siphon mentioned by the Emperor Constantine if it were a hose for the wet fire, for it will be remembered that the Romans had long used a siphon, and even a double siphon, or forcing pump, as a fire-engine to throw a stream of water."

"The tremendous psychological effect of such fire, as well as some of the methods of using it, is brought out in de Joinville's memoirs of St. Louis IX. in his crusade, 1249 A.D. Near Damietta in Egypt the Turks brought up against the camp an engine called *la perriere*, from which the Turks flung such great quantities of Greek fire that it was the most horrible sight ever witnessed."

St. Louis said: "Whenever they throw any of this Greek fire, cast yourself on your knees and cry to the Lord for mercy." This Greek fire in appearance was like a large hoghead and its tail was like a long spear; the noise which it made was like thunder, and it seemed a great dragon of fire flying through the air, giving off great light with its flames that we saw our camp as clearly as in broad day. Three times this night did they throw the fire from *la perriere* and four times from crossbows."

Each time that our good king Saint Louis heard them discharge the fire he cast himself on the ground and prayed. Twice the Saracens with this fire burned the castles protecting the camp.

An interesting medieval picture illustrates a great throwing machine hurling a hoghead of fire in much the same way as described by de Joinville. In this case the throw was accomplished by hauling down the long, light end of the beam to which the sling was fastened, inserting the hoghead in the sling and letting go, whereupon the falling of the tremendously heavy end of the beam whirled the sling up and over and cast the hoghead against the enemy.

"In a later battle, according to de Joinville, 'their infantry ran toward our men and burned them with Greek fire, which they cast from instruments made for that purpose.'"

"The use of fire continued for some time after the discovery of gunpowder. Konrad Keyser, for example, in 1405 illustrated a man on horseback above whom floats a fiery dragon similar to those used by the Chinese in comparatively recent times. A rather quaint medieval cut depicts a cavalierman who has in front of him a hollow statue from the mouth of which issues the fire. In the foreground four other men are pushing a cart upon which is the figure of a fire-breathing steed. As late as 1647, Nathaniel Nye, in his work, 'The Art of Gunnery,' included that of fire engraving, which illustrated the throwing of wreaths of fire against the besiegers."

CROUP.

EVERY young child is susceptible to croup. Don't wait until the dreadful disease strikes your little one before you prepare for it. It comes in the night when chemist's shops are usually closed, and this alone should be a warning. Get and keep Chamberlain's Cough Remedy at hand. It never fails, acts quickly and is absolutely harmless. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

PROFESSOR MURRAY.

Professor Gilbert Murray said recently that the present generation would have seen two extraordinary events come to pass—two dreams come true. "We had already seen in the war the realization of a nightmare which had surpassed our worst fears, and he believed we were now going to see another dream come true—the dream of universal peace, or the establishment of public right between nations. The meeting held on the preceding evening and addressed by Lord Grey seemed to mark one stage of the journey. It showed that the desire for a League of Nations was widespread and real. Everybody with a scrap of imagination desired some rule of international order and public right. It was the prayer of the world, and it was a necessity. For Great Britain it was a diplomatic necessity. The first principle of our foreign policy for centuries back had always been that we would not have Europe united against us. If we did not succeed in establishing a League of Nations we should have 'Europe' federated against us. 'I am speaking not with our authority there,' Professor Murray continued. 'I have been warned of this by our own agents in the Courts of the small neutrals, and by some of the diplomats of the neutral countries themselves. Germany originally meant to form a sort of hegemony in which she should hold lordship over Europe. She has given up that. What she is trying for now is a Federation of European States to which we should not belong.' More ordinary diplomatic prudence compelled us in the direction of a League of Nations."

But it was not only a diplomatic necessity for this country. It was a vital necessity for mankind in general. If we did not establish a League of Nations after this war the world would be divided into two groups. Germany would work its hardest to reconstitute a strong group, around itself, and the preparation for the next war would be something no civilized society could stand. Even before the war we found the burden of our expenditure difficult to bear, but that of preparation for the next would be ten times as great. We should not stop at an income tax of 15s. in the pound. The sufferings of the population everywhere would be so great that there would be revolutions, not ordinary political revolutions, but something more terrible, of which we had seen some signs in the most suffering parts of Europe now. We began this war with few submarines and aeroplanes in existence, with no tanks, no real development of all the complicated art of poisoning which the Germans had produced. Suppose just across the Channel there were thousands of submarines waiting, and war broke out. Could commerce stand it? Suppose, too, there were tens of thousands of bombing aeroplanes which in a few hours could be dropping explosives to an extent infinitely greater than anything possible in this war.

Could our towns stand it? Could any civilized community go on pursuing its industry with that danger above it? Take also the other developments—poison gas, poisoned water supplies, and the attempt to spread disease in human beings to introduce epidemic diseases to spread plague. Those attempts had not succeeded so far, but there were conscientious scientific men working in laboratories who would be set at those problems by their military masters if war was to continue in the world, and in time they would solve those problems. It would be seen from those heads that the next war would be something which would not merely stagger civilization, as this one had done, but would bring civilization to an end. We should have to devote all our energy and arts merely to keep alive, probably underground. Therefore some instrument of international peace and of settling international disputes by public law was a necessity to the very life of the nations of the world (Hear, hear).

It had been objected that a League of Nations would be contrary to human nature. Really it was merely a natural development of a process which had gone on through all history—the constant process of grouping society in larger units and extending the area of law and public right; and a situation had now been reached when we must make a very marked and determined step forward in the same direction. We could not exist in safety or comfort with neighbours who might make war upon us and who could get at the heart of the country in a few hours, and the case was even stronger in Continental countries. Moreover, we had reached such a point in the development of the means of locomotion that no nations were so distant from one another as to be able to afford the luxury of war. Besides its negative value the League of Nations would be able to do something positive which might open up the most immense vistas for the improvement of mankind. If we could get some international authority which could both judge disputes and carry out its decisions and consider difficult questions beforehand, it would be able to do an extraordinary amount to benefit the general life.

Canton exports on Jan. 8 were represented by one lot of old embroideries for Marseilles. On Jan. 9 there 10 packages of human hair, and 238 of wolfram ore, the latter for Singapore. In addition, 91 packages Tangle came down by junk.

At a whist drive held in the Royal Naval Theatre last night, under the auspices of the Royal Naval Quadrille Club, the prizes were won by the following:—Ladies: 1st Mrs. Marks; 2nd Mrs. Garrod; Gentlemen: 1st Mr. Dording; 2nd Mr. Hattley; 3rd Mr. Duffing; 4th Mr. Dunn. The prize for the lowest score of all was annexed by Mr. Barlow.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE CRICKET LEAGUE.

(To the Editor of THE CHINA MAIL.)

Sir—Your correspondent "Cricket" seems an unduly worthy person to interfere in the affairs of the R.G.A. cricket team. I thought everybody was aware that the services of all round experience great difficulty in getting teams for both cricket and football, and to keep the flag flying in sport, try and so arrange matters that they can take part in both games, to the benefit of both, but apparently to the injury of some, team "Cricket" is interested in. Having now obtained such a good position in the league table, the top, it is up to the R.G.A. to try and keep there, never mind what "Cricket" and his like say.

There are too many letters and "arguing" notes on cricket appearing in the local press nowadays.—Yours, etc., Hongkong, 10th January 1919.

SUICIDE?

A KOWLOON TRAGEDY.

A rather queer affair occurred at 29, Peking Road during the night of December 23-24. A Chinese contractor woke up in the morning to find his wife hanging by the neck from the post of the bed. It was rather mysterious, that in doing away with herself—if suicide it be—she did not wake her husband. The affair was the more mysterious as the other tenants of the house testified that the woman had been well treated and there was no apparent reason to account for the suicide. An inquiry is being held at the Magistracy this afternoon.

TO MERCHANT SEAMEN.

"Shipping and Engineering" this week proposes an undertaking to which we are sure there will be an immediate and glad response, namely that a monument should be erected at Shanghai to the gallant Allied and neutral seamen who have lost their lives by the ruthless brutalities of German submarines.

The number of Officers and men of the British Merchant Service, non-combatants, who have been destroyed has reached 14,661, while 1,023 Norwegian seamen have likewise met their deaths (says our contemporary). The number of American and French sailors who have been made public, deaths has not been made public, but there is little doubt that the grand total of Allied and neutral seamen is well over 20,000. From the China coast, alone, over a dozen men have been lost while serving on their ships in the Mediterranean. Every one of these men faced death willingly as a volunteer in order that trade might not be discontinued to the extent that Germany hoped and is fitting that we in the Far East, who depend upon shipping for everything we have, should subscribe to erect a tribute of our admiration for their gallant deeds.

We have nothing to add to this but the heartfelt endorsement, as we are sure all our readers will say, The quiet, unobtrusive heroism of our merchant seamen and their countless performance of duty amid the ugliest peril is one of the grandest tales of the war.—N.C.D. News.

SALE OF AN ENGLISH TOWN.

A whole town of 2,500 inhabitants, with a recorded history dating back to the time of the Saxons and Danes—Shaftesbury, in Dorsetshire—has been sold. The greater part of the municipality's acreage and buildings, part of the estate of Lord Shaftesbury, has been purchased by James White, a nationally known sportsman, for £240,000. In the terms of sale, Lord Shaftesbury announced, was a provision that the town be offered to the Mayor and Corporation at a reasonable price, and if they are unable to purchase it, to the tenants. If neither option is taken, each individual tenant is to be given opportunity to buy his home. Another section of the Shaftesbury estate, the market town, bearing the family name, also has been offered for sale.

TO-DAY'S NEW ADVERTISEMENT.

CORONET

May we draw the attention of residents of the Peak—who, by reason of the shortened tramway service, are unable to get down to the 9.15 p.m. performance, to our 6 p.m. matinee! We arrange it so that the big picture finishes before 7.40 p.m. thus allowing plenty of time for them to catch the 8 o'clock car.

THEATRE.

HONGKONG DEFENCE CORPS.

The distribution of the Corps Rifle Meeting prizes by H.M. The Officer Administering the Government (the Hon. Mr. Chaudhry, C.M.G.) and a "Smoking Concert," are to be held at the Theatre Royal tonight at 8 p.m.

Following is the programme:—

- Part 1.
1. March—"Pro Patria" Clark
 2. Band of the 18th Infantry
 3. Trio—"A Nice Soft Job" Miss Eileen Boyd, Miss Shirley Cooke, and Miss Madge Griffith
 4. Mr. George Graystone will sing from the depths
 5. Band of the 18th Infantry
 6. Miss Shirley Cooke with the aid of the Piano
 7. Humorous Song—"More in Sorrow than in Anger" Sergt. Canavan
 8. Serenade—"Bells of St. Mary's" Miss Eileen Boyd, Miss Dorothy May, Miss Madge Griffith, Mr. George Graystone, Mr. Sydney Manning, and Mr. George Titchener
 9. Selection—"Yes Uncle" Ayer
 10. Band of the 18th Infantry
 11. Interval 10 minutes
 12. Part 2.
 13. Distribution of Prizes
 14. Exhibition of Lasso Throwing by Capt. George Ash
 15. Miss Eileen Boyd will sing "Fairy Moon." The vocal Harmonies of the stage are by other Members of the Vanity Fair Company
 16. Dances of Humour, dispensed by Mr. Leslie Holmes
 17. Two Dances by Miss Vera Pain and Mr. George Titchener
 18. Selection—"The Gladiator" Sousa
 19. Band of the 18th Infantry
 20. Humorous Song—"On the Staff" Sergt. Canavan
 21. Some of the Members of the Vanity Fair Company will give a complicated arrangement of a "Simple Melody." God Save The King
 22. Band of the 18th Infantry, by kind permission of Major H. A. Morgan and Officers
 23. By the courtesy of Mr. Edgar Warwick, the Members of the Vanity Fair Company have kindly consented to provide the major part of the programme.

THE CHINESE WAY.

It is interesting to note that the Tachans have been recruiting very extensively of late. This might be taken as an indication of intensive militarism, but those who know prefer to regard it as an expression of the coming peace, for the Tachans, remembering the \$50 per head disbursed under the first Reorganization Loan for the purposes of disbandment, have been augmenting their forces in order to increase the amount of compensation which they will receive when disbandment is ordered, but which need not be handed out in its entirety.

When disbandment was attempted under the reorganization loan, commanding officers were astonished to receive requests for pay rolls. At first they said that there were none, but on further representations, being made, they furnished the required documents which curiously enough betrayed a similarity in calligraphy. Anticipating a similar result, the Tachans have been recruiting very considerably, but foreknowledge suggests that the Government should issue a declaration to the effect that the regimental pay rolls at the time of the issue of the peace mandate should form the basis of the disbandment disbursement.

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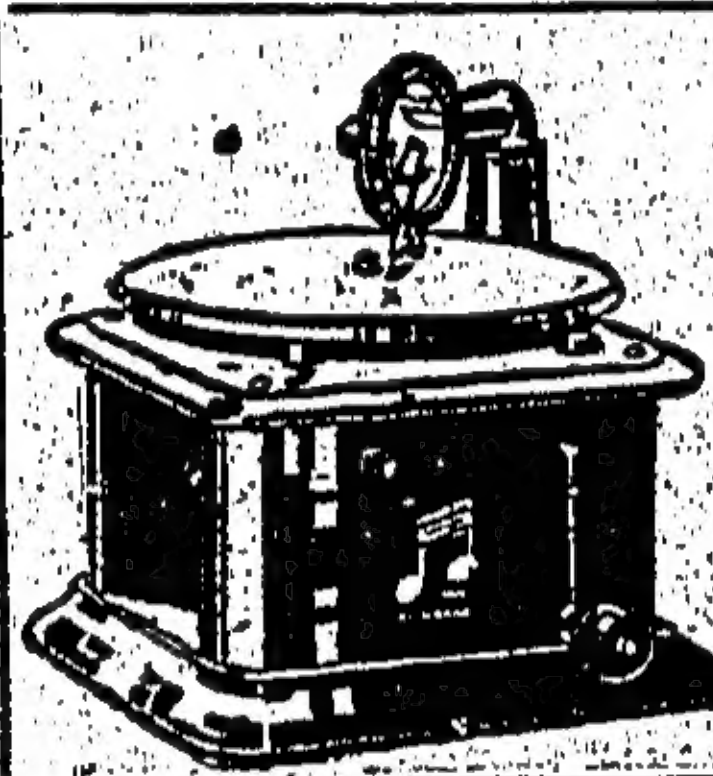
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"MORE"	23rd February	30th March	8th April
"NOVARA"	9th March	15th April	23rd
"NELLORE"	25th March	30th April	10th May

S.S.	Leave SINGAPORE, COLOMBO AND BOMBAY about	Due London about
"DILWARA"	15th January at 10 a.m.	5th January

S.S.	Leave SHANGHAI, MOJI, KORE &c	Due London about
"MORE"	23rd January	30th March
"DUNERA"	23rd January	30th March

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GENOA	Monthly service, taking cargo on through Bills of Lading with transshipment at Bombay to Company's Steamers.
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LITZON MARU	Wednesday, 15th Feb. at Noon.
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ARABIA MARU	Saturday, 11th Jan. at 3 p.m.
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For TAKAO via SWATOW and AMOY.
BOSU MARU Thursday, 16th Jan. at 3 a.m.
For KEELUNG via SWATOW and AMOY.
KAIJO MARU Sunday, 19th Jan. at 10 a.m.
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SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

SWATOW & SINGAPORE	CHANGHAI	Jan. 11, at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI	SINGAPORE	Jan. 14, at Noon.
SHANGHAI	SWATOW	Jan. 18, at Noon.
SHANGHAI	CHANGHAI	Jan. 19, at 10 a.m.

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For SHANGHAI via FOCHOW	TAIANG	SATURDAY, Jan. 11, 11 p.m.
HAIPHONG	LOHANG	TUESDAY, Jan. 14, at 8 a.m.
SHANGHAI	ESANG	WEDNESDAY, Jan. 16, Daylight.
Kobe	PAUSANG	THURSDAY, Jan. 18, at Noon.
CHEFOO	CHIPSANG	FRIDAY, Jan. 17, Daylight.
YUENSANG	YUENSANG	FRIDAY, Jan. 17, at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI & CALCUTTA	YUENSANG	SATURDAY, Jan. 18, at 3 p.m.
SINGAPORE	YUENSANG	TUESDAY, Jan. 21, at 3 p.m.

CALCUTTA LINE—This line is temporarily discontinued owing to the war, but at present a weekly service is maintained with Calcutta by the s.s. "Kwaikang" and "Yikang," calling at Singapore and Penang. The former vessel has excellent passenger accommodation, is fitted with Electric Light and Fans, and carries a fully qualified Surgeon.
SINGAPORE LINE—The s.s. "Yan-Waikang" leaves for Singapore approximately every fortnight. This vessel has excellent accommodation for first class passengers, and is fitted throughout with Electric Light and Fans and also carries a fully qualified Surgeon.
SHANGHAI LINE—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow.
Steamers on this line have a limited amount of passenger accommodation, but through tickets can be obtained for Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai. Through Bill of Lading are issued to all Northern and Yangtze Ports.
MANILA LINE—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation; sailings from both ports every Friday.
HAIPHONG LINE—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at Hanoi when convenient.
BORNEO LINE—One sailing per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by "Kwaikang" and "Yikang" calling at Singapore and Penang.
Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Kuala Lumpur, Labuan, Tawau and Labud Datu.
TIENTSIN LINE—A regular service is run from March to October between Hongkong and Tientsin, calling at Wafangdian and Qingdao.
Under British Government Transport Regulations. All European Passengers leaving the Colony for Straits Settlements, are required to produce on arrival at destination passports with their Photographs and description affixed thereto.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.
General Managers.
Tel. No. 218.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

APCAR LINE

REGULAR SERVICE BETWEEN

CALCUTTA, STRAITS, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI
AND JAPAN PORTS.

EASTWARD.

WESTWARD.

The above Steamers have excellent saloon accommodation for passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a fully qualified surgeon.
For Freight or Passage apply to
DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.
AGENTS.

THOS. COOK & SON.

Tourist, Steamship and Forwarding Agents, Bankers, etc.

OFFICIAL PASSENGER AGENTS TO
THE PHILIPPINE GOVERNMENT.

TICKETS SUPPLIED TO ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD at Tariff Rates.
LETTERS OF CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES ISSUED and CASHED.
BAGGAGE collected, forwarded and insured at lowest rates.
Cook's "FAR EASTERN TRAVELLER'S GAZETTE," containing Sailing and Fare from the Far East to all parts of the World, will be forwarded free on application.
Telegraphic Address "COOKSON." THOS. COOK & SON,
Telephone No. 184. Hongkong Hotel Buildings, Hongkong.
Also SHANGHAI, PEKING, YOKOHAMA, MANILA.
General Offices: LUDGATE CIRCUIT, LONDON, E.C.

TO THE ARCHITECT AND TO THE ENGINEER.

"An ounce of demonstration
is worth a pound of theory."

WE DEMONSTRATE WITH

"MALTHOID"

and we invite the Profession and others interested not only to witness our demonstrations, but to bear witness that "the results justify the claims made both as to material and methods of roof construction."

RENTAL "MALTHOID" LIFT WATERPROOF INSULATION

Agents: **BRADLEY & Co. Ltd.**
HONGKONG

SHIPPING

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good Accommodation for First Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in Saloons and Cabins. Excellent Cuisine.

SWATOW, AMOY & FOCHOW

AND RETURN.
(Comprising 9 to 10 Days)
SWATOW: Capt. J. W. Evans. SUNDAY, 19th Jan. at 11 a.m.
AMOY: Capt. A. E. Hodgkin. FRIDAY, 17th Jan. at 1 p.m.

SWATOW & AMOY.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Hake Pier).
For FREIGHT and PASSAGE apply to—
DOUGLAS LAFRAIK & Co.
General Managers.

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

PASSENGER AND PASSENGERS.

"NANKING"	"CHINA"
(15,000 tons, American Registry)	(10,800 tons, American Registry)
SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR	
SAN FRANCISCO	
VIA SHANGHAI, JAPAN PORTS & HONOLULU	
"NANKING"	"CHINA"
January 15th at Noon, 1919.	February 8th, 1919.

AN UNSURPASSED HIGH CLASS PASSENGER SERVICE.
C. H. HITTER, Freight and Passenger Agent.
Prince's Building, 100 House Street. Tel. 1934.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA
SAN FRANCISCO LINE.Via SHANGHAI, HONOLULU, JAPAN and HONOLULU.
FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS.

Ship	Tons	Leave Hongkong
HIBERIA MARU	22,000	27th January
TENYO MARU	22,000	8th February
KORU MARU	22,000	16th Feb. from Kobe
SHINYO MARU	22,000	6th March

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG to VALPARAISO via JAPAN, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SANTIAGO, BALBOA, CALLAO, ARICA and IQUIQUE.

Ship	Tons	Leave Hongkong
KING MARU	17,500	Jan. 13th, 1919.
ANYO MARU	15,500	Mar. 18th
NIFFON MARU	11,000	May 7th

These are interchangeable with the Canadian Pacific Ocean Service, Ltd. and the Pacific Mail Steamship Co.
Passengers may travel by rail between ports of call in Japan free of charge.
For full information as to rates, sailings, etc., apply to—
T. DAIGO, MANAGER.
KING'S BUILDING.
Telephone Nos. 2374 and 2375.

INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN with transshipment at COLOMBO to Steamers of the INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

From Hongkong	Proposed Sailing	From Colombo
For Space and Particulars apply to—		

ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.

Regular Direct Service from JAPAN, CHINA and STRAITS to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN, calling at MAURITIUS en route and affording the Quickest Freight Transport from the ORIENT to SOUTH AFRICA.

For dates of departure, Rates of Freight, apply to
THE BANK LINE LIMITED
Maritime Agents.

"ELLERMAN" LINE
(Ellerman & Bucknall Steamship Co. Ltd.)JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS
TO
UNITED KINGDOM & CONTINENT.

FOR PARTICULARS OF SAILINGS SHIPPERS ARE REQUESTED TO APPROACH THE UNDERSIGNED.
Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Cape of Good Hope at Owners' option. Subject to alteration without notice.

THE BANK LINE, LTD.
General Agents.
Or to REISS & Co., Carsten.

SHIPPING.

TOKYO SHIPPING NOTES.

Japan Advertiser.

The board of directors of the Nippon Steel Works is considering an increase in the capital of their firm to Yen 5,000,000 from its present one of Yen 2,000,000. It is hoped that the plan in this connection will be announced at the forthcoming general meeting of the stockholders to be held early next week.

The Kubota Company of Osaka is now negotiating with the Suzuki Company of Kobe to purchase from the latter the Kobe Steel Works, which is capitalized at Yen 5,000,000. It is reported that negotiations between these two firms are progressing satisfactorily.

Good progress is being made in connection with the construction of the Kasado Dock Company at Tama, Yamaguchi Prefecture. When the new dockyards are ready, two steamers, of 10,000 and 8,000 tons respectively, can be docked there at the same time. The new concern has a capital of Yen 1,000,000.

The Taisho Marine Insurance Company, which has been inaugurated in Tokyo recently started business in Osaka and Kobe last week. Mr. Hiroo, who is managing director of the firm, will stay in Osaka to direct the business in Osaka and Kobe. Mr. Imura will be manager of the firm.

The general meeting of the stockholders of the Toyo Kisen Kaisha was held in Kobe last week, when a dividend of 12 per cent. for the year was declared. This firm has obtained gross receipts of Yen 208,650 during the latter part of the current year. It has now three steamers, the "America Maru," the "England Maru" and "Hikosan Maru," aggregating 2,800 tons.

Among the steamers recently launched at the Kawasaki Dock Company in Kobe is the "Toku Maru," 8,500 tons deadweight. She will be ready for service early in February, 1919, when she will be commissioned on a line to be started by the Daihoku Steamship Company, a subsidiary to this shipbuilding firm.

Following the signing of the armistice treaty the British "tonnage," which was formerly employed in the Far Eastern-New York trade, but which has, for the past year, been appropriated for warlike purposes, is likely to be released gradually by the Government, and it is hoped that the New York Conference will shortly be in a position to resume its regular service.
It is anticipated that two vessels will be released to begin with, and they are expected to load January-February shipments from Shanghai. One of the above-mentioned two steamers will probably be the s.s. "Blomestein," calling at Shanghai about in the first half of February next.

BLUE FUNNEL LINE TO RESUME.

The Shanghai office of Butterfield and Swire state that the Blue Funnel line will shortly resume sailings. Only a few boats have been sunk and these will be replaced. Cargo rates will be much reduced.

Kobe reports that the Blue Funnel Steamers have been scheduled to resume their Far Eastern once-weekly regular service in February next. Although the liners' names and further details are yet unavailable, the liners are believed to be all of 10,000 tons d.w. or more. The once-weekly regular service will be especially dealt as a great blow to both the O.S.K. and the N.Y.K., each heavily interested in the European service. The low freight of 120 sailings is calculated to affect considerably the market price of cereals for export. During war time, the Japanese steamers were the only cargo-carriers between the Far East and Europe. As a result, the cereals from Hokkaido, chiefly green beans, formed the only available commodity for the European markets. A good deal of cargo space on board the N.Y.K. steamers used to be set apart for these cargoes at the expense of cereals from Shanghai, Hongkong, and the South Seas. On the re-appearance of the Blue Funnel steamers in the field, cereals from the above-mentioned districts will find a free outlet in great quantities at a cheaper freight.

TINGTAO.

The port of Tientsin, whose shipping returns had been rather poor has become suddenly enlivened by a marked increase in arriving steamers. Most steamers yielding their port take away a full cargo of salt, in contrast with a rather meagre cargo on their incoming trips. It is reported that salt to be completely exported by March or April next will reach 150,000,000 lbs at a conservative estimate. The export trade other than salt at that port has been rather dull, compared with the corresponding period of last year. A decrease in the export of coal and coke is noticed. The daily arrival of steamers averages 8 at present and the record was attained with 14 one day last month.

COMMERCIAL.
HIGHER POTTERY.

The Staffordshire Pottery Manufacturers' Association advanced selling prices on semi-porcelain and white granite wares on October 1, 1918, through a 5 per cent. reduction in the gross discounts allowed on white ware and one of 7 1/2 per cent. on decorated ware. The Staffordshire Pottery Manufacturers' Association has since that date, the reduction being 7 1/2 per cent. on both white and decorated wares.

In cases of decorated goods, where the gross list price is subject to a 10 per cent. discount, the price will be increased by 7 1/2 per cent. This applies to semi-porcelain, white granite, and hotel ware.

CHINESE TARIFF READJUSTMENT.

Under the presidency of Mr. Chang Chien, former Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, and other leaders of Chinese industry and commerce, a special conference was held at the Silk Guild at Shanghai on December 29, for the discussion of measures to be adopted by the newly-formed Chinese Tariff Readjustment Association in the hope that the readjustment of the Chinese Customs Tariff Revenues will be put before the European Peace Conference. The special meeting was attended by over three hundred prominent Chinese businessmen and others. During the meeting, no less than one hundred telegrams were received from Chinese Chambers of Commerce and provincial assemblies of the various provinces. Mr. Chang Chien said that in accordance with the present position of the Chinese Republic among the Nations of the World, he has made out four proposals as follows:

- 1.—Prices of goods are to be fixed in accordance with what has already been passed by the Sino-Foreign Tariff Commission.
 - 2.—China should be permitted to levy twelve and a half per cent. in return for the abolition of all tariff duties.
 - 3.—In future China shall enjoy freedom in the readjustment of her own customs and other tariff without foreign restrictions.
 - 4.—China and her people only desire equal treatment from the Powers as enjoyed by other Nations without the establishment of protective tariffs.
- China, in respect to her existing treaties with the Powers, will consult with them from time to time concerning the readjustment of China's tariffs. This is proposed as an alternative. If the Powers will not agree to China's full freedom in tariff readjustment, after the conference, the General Chamber of Commerce discussed the advisability of dispatching intelligent businessmen to Europe and America to study commercial matters and that as obligations and interests go hand in hand, China should export raw materials and rice to Europe in exchange for future concessions.
- After some discussion, it was decided that Chang Chien should proceed to Europe and America to represent the Chinese merchants. Mr. Chang agreed to do so after consultation with President Hsu.

INTERVIEW WITH KING BORIS.

King Boris III, the last Monarch of Bulgaria, completed by his accession to the Throne the history of young Balkan rulers, writes a correspondent of the "Morning Post" at Sofia. The Prince Regent of Serbia, King Alexander of Greece, and he and all of them are in their twenties.

In the little Royal Palace that stands in the middle of the Bulgarian capital I was received recently in audience by the young King. He makes a very agreeable personal impression. There was an unassuming and quiet dignity with the keenness and lively interest which one would expect to find in any normal young man of twenty-four. For nearly an hour King Boris talked of many things connected with the war from a soldier's point of view. He spoke French, but dropped now and then into a few sentences of English, which seemed to come to him easily enough. He spoke much and with admiration about the British aeroplanes out here. "I have several times had excellent opportunity of appreciating their efficiency in bomb dropping," he said. "I used to see the British machines coming towards us on the Varadar, where you had the mastery of the air, looking like a flock of great herons passing over in the spring, and we always knew that we were in for a painful quietude of heart."

King Boris went on to talk about tanks, and finally expressed the hope that we were drawing near to the end of the whole war. I asked his Majesty whether there was anything that might convey to the British public an indication of his point of view as to the future of Bulgaria. The King replied, with deliberation, "Great Britain has always been well disposed towards Bulgaria," he answered. "Gladstone was one of the first to raise the question of the emancipation of the Bulgarian people. Here we have always counted Great Britain among the liberators of Bulgaria. The sympathies which the Bulgarian nation has felt and will continue to feel for the English people as you have been able to witness during your visit here, could not but be shared by its Sovereign."

COMMERCIAL.
RUBBER.

It is not yet fully determined at what age the yield from a rubber tree begins to fall off, or even when the necessary process of thinning out commences the extra yield per tree and results in a reduction in the yield per acre. It has, however, been proved that under favourable conditions the yield per acre increases up to twelve years at least, and the record is of a few seventeen-year-old trees, which gave a yield which would be approximately equal to 800 pounds with only sixteen trees to the acre. This, of course, is quite exceptional, but in judging the future of rubber plantation companies it should be borne in mind that the older estates will, a long time retain their advantage, since apart from the question of yield the cost of production, when the number of trees is thinned down to some sixteen or twenty per acre, are very much reduced, little or no weeding being needed, and the tapping being much more economical. This has already been seen in the case of some of the older companies, and the value of a plantation by no means ceases to increase when all the trees are in what is called "full bearing." The prospects for the industry generally appear, therefore, very hopeful up to a period of at least ten years. At the end of that time it is possible that the increase of new plantations will have overtaken consumption, but in any such future crisis it will be the latecomers who will have to bear the brunt of the consequent fall in price, while hardly any fruit can be placed on the possible extension of the use of rubber.—The "Financial Times."

SIAM COMMERCIAL BANK, LTD.

The following was the Chairman's speech at the meeting of shareholders in the Siam Commercial Bank, Ltd., held on December 5—

The copy of the Report of the Board of Directors for the half-year ending 30th September, 1917, has been duly forwarded to you, and I trust has been found satisfactory.

The net profit, after making ample provision for all bad and doubtful debts, reducing rebate from Bills not due, allowing for interest accrued on Fixed Deposits and for other Contingencies is:—Tos. 419,689.31 including Test. 118,783.74 brought forward from the last account showing an increased Profit of some Tos. 74,900 over the previous half-year. There is also a further sum of over Tos. 33,000 again unappropriated due on Investment Stocks held in Berlin and on local alien enemy overdrafts.

II.—Extraordinary Reserve Fund.—After the transfer of Tos. 175,000, representing by the Board this Fund will show a Balance of Tos. 750,000. The comparatively recent reconstitution of the Bank, and the prospect in the near future of developing the Bank's interests in Southern Siam have convinced your Directors of the advisability of continuing to build up this Fund to the fullest possible extent.

III.—Special Reserve for Bank's Funds in Berlin.—Last year you approved of the transfer of Tos. 50,000 to the above new Reserve Fund to meet possible losses befalling the Bank's Funds in Berlin arising from the State of War then existing. This appropriation is deemed sufficient for the time being.

IV.—Investment Account.—A further sum of 410,000 has been invested in British National War Bonds, repayable in April 1928 of £100, and the net increase as appearing in the present Balance Sheet is Tos. 617,000.

V.—Advances in Current A/c and Loan, etc. Tos. 7,000,320.80

Short-term Deposits with London Banks 5,316,751.25

Tos. 15,326,072.11

As against total of both items in the Balance Sheet of March 31st of Tos. 19,756,746.62

Total Increase: Tos. 1,572,326.49

Deposits with London Banks, from which we transferred 410,000, to investment as stated above, show an increase of Tos. 2,858,000 partly due to the smaller turnover in exchange account owing to last season's short crop and the continued policy of keeping a large balance of Liquid Funds available for the uncertainty of events during the War. The reduction in the item of Advances to Customers, Loans and other accounts of Tos. 1,280,000, is largely due to the Funds in current account with London Agents being transferred to short-term deposits.

VI.—Fixed Deposits show an increase of Tos. 444,000, and Current A/c an increase of Tos. 1,302,000, a considerable portion of both of which is due to the liquidation of alien enemy funds, which is now rapidly nearing what promises to be a satisfactory conclusion so far as the Bank's interests are concerned.

VII.—Extension of Business.—It is hoped in the near future to extend the Bank's business in the Southern Peninsula. Negotiations and arrangements for this purpose have already commenced and the Bank hopes to be in a position to afford much needed facilities as widely as possible in the near future and H.M. Government are showing every assistance to this end.

ANY EUROPEAN Non-Arliatio of INDIAN desiring to leave the Colony should apply in person at the Central Police Station between the hours of 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. daily.

Applicants will be required to produce Passports or identification papers. All persons, with certain exceptions, who remain in the Colony for more than 30 days are required to Register themselves under the REGISTRATION OF PERSONS ORDINANCE 1916. Forms of Registration giving the particulars required may be obtained at the G.P.O. and at all Police Stations.

The penalty for non-compliance is a fine not exceeding 50/-.

THE WATER SUPPLY.

Level and Storage of water in reservoirs on the 1st January, 1919.

ON THE 1ST JANUARY, 1919 —		
CITY AND DISTRICT WATER WORKS		
LEVEL.		
1918.	1919.	
From 11 ft. 0 in. below overtop.	119.0 ft. below overtop.	
From 10 ft. 6 in. below overtop.	118.0 ft. below overtop.	
From 10 ft. 3 in. below overtop.	117.0 ft. below overtop.	
From 10 ft. 0 in. below overtop.	116.0 ft. below overtop.	
From 9 ft. 6 in. below overtop.	115.0 ft. below overtop.	
From 9 ft. 3 in. below overtop.	114.0 ft. below overtop.	
From 9 ft. 0 in. below overtop.	113.0 ft. below overtop.	
From 8 ft. 6 in. below overtop.	112.0 ft. below overtop.	
From 8 ft. 3 in. below overtop.	111.0 ft. below overtop.	
From 8 ft. 0 in. below overtop.	110.0 ft. below overtop.	
From 7 ft. 6 in. below overtop.	109.0 ft. below overtop.	
From 7 ft. 3 in. below overtop.	108.0 ft. below overtop.	
From 7 ft. 0 in. below overtop.	107.0 ft. below overtop.	
From 6 ft. 6 in. below overtop.	106.0 ft. below overtop.	
From 6 ft. 3 in. below overtop.	105.0 ft. below overtop.	
From 6 ft. 0 in. below overtop.	104.0 ft. below overtop.	
From 5 ft. 6 in. below overtop.	103.0 ft. below overtop.	
From 5 ft. 3 in. below overtop.	102.0 ft. below overtop.	
From 5 ft. 0 in. below overtop.	101.0 ft. below overtop.	
From 4 ft. 6 in. below overtop.	100.0 ft. below overtop.	
From 4 ft. 3 in. below overtop.	99.0 ft. below overtop.	
From 4 ft. 0 in. below overtop.	98.0 ft. below overtop.	
From 3 ft. 6 in. below overtop.	97.0 ft. below overtop.	
From 3 ft. 3 in. below overtop.	96.0 ft. below overtop.	
From 3 ft. 0 in. below overtop.	95.0 ft. below overtop.	
From 2 ft. 6 in. below overtop.	94.0 ft. below overtop.	
From 2 ft. 3 in. below overtop.	93.0 ft. below overtop.	
From 2 ft. 0 in. below overtop.	92.0 ft. below overtop.	
From 1 ft. 6 in. below overtop.	91.0 ft. below overtop.	
From 1 ft. 3 in. below overtop.	90.0 ft. below overtop.	
From 1 ft. 0 in. below overtop.	89.0 ft. below overtop.	
From 6 in. below overtop.	88.0 ft. below overtop.	
From 3 in. below overtop.	87.0 ft. below overtop.	
From 0 in. below overtop.	86.0 ft. below overtop.	
From 3 in. above overtop.	85.0 ft. above overtop.	
From 6 in. above overtop.	84.0 ft. above overtop.	
From 1 ft. above overtop.	83.0 ft. above overtop.	
From 2 ft. above overtop.	82.0 ft. above overtop.	
From 3 ft. above overtop.	81.0 ft. above overtop.	
From 4 ft. above overtop.	80.0 ft. above overtop.	
From 5 ft. above overtop.	79.0 ft. above overtop.	
From 6 ft. above overtop.	78.0 ft. above overtop.	
From 7 ft. above overtop.	77.0 ft. above overtop.	
From 8 ft. above overtop.	76.0 ft. above overtop.	
From 9 ft. above overtop.	75.0 ft. above overtop.	
From 10 ft. above overtop.	74.0 ft. above overtop.	
From 11 ft. above overtop.	73.0 ft. above overtop.	
From 12 ft. above overtop.	72.0 ft. above overtop.	
From 13 ft. above overtop.	71.0 ft. above overtop.	
From 14 ft. above overtop.	70.0 ft. above overtop.	
From 15 ft. above overtop.	69.0 ft. above overtop.	
From 16 ft. above overtop.	68.0 ft. above overtop.	
From 17 ft. above overtop.	67.0 ft. above overtop.	
From 18 ft. above overtop.	66.0 ft. above overtop.	
From 19 ft. above overtop.	65.0 ft. above overtop.	
From 20 ft. above overtop.	64.0 ft. above overtop.	
From 21 ft. above overtop.	63.0 ft. above overtop.	
From 22 ft. above overtop.	62.0 ft. above overtop.	
From 23 ft. above overtop.	61.0 ft. above overtop.	
From 24 ft. above overtop.	60.0 ft. above overtop.	
From 25 ft. above overtop.	59.0 ft. above overtop.	
From 26 ft. above overtop.	58.0 ft. above overtop.	
From 27 ft. above overtop.	57.0 ft. above overtop.	
From 28 ft. above overtop.	56.0 ft. above overtop.	
From 29 ft. above overtop.	55.0 ft. above overtop.	
From 30 ft. above overtop.	54.0 ft. above overtop.	
From 31 ft. above overtop.	53.0 ft. above overtop.	
From 32 ft. above overtop.	52.0 ft. above overtop.	
From 33 ft. above overtop.	51.0 ft. above overtop.	
From 34 ft. above overtop.	50.0 ft. above overtop.	
From 35 ft. above overtop.	49.0 ft. above overtop.	
From 36 ft. above overtop.	48.0 ft. above overtop.	
From 37 ft. above overtop.	47.0 ft. above overtop.	
From 38 ft. above overtop.	46.0 ft. above overtop.	
From 39 ft. above overtop.	45.0 ft. above overtop.	
From 40 ft. above overtop.	44.0 ft. above overtop.	
From 41 ft. above overtop.	43.0 ft. above overtop.	
From 42 ft. above overtop.	42.0 ft. above overtop.	
From 43 ft. above overtop.	41.0 ft. above overtop.	
From 44 ft. above overtop.	40.0 ft. above overtop.	
From 45 ft. above overtop.	39.0 ft. above overtop.	
From 46 ft. above overtop.	38.0 ft. above overtop.	
From 47 ft. above overtop.	37.0 ft. above overtop.	
From 48 ft. above overtop.	36.0 ft. above overtop.	
From 49 ft. above overtop.	35.0 ft. above overtop.	
From 50 ft. above overtop.	34.0 ft. above overtop.	
From 51 ft. above overtop.	33.0 ft. above overtop.	
From 52 ft. above overtop.	32.0 ft. above overtop.	
From 53 ft. above overtop.	31.0 ft. above overtop.	
From 54 ft. above overtop.	30.0 ft. above overtop.	
From 55 ft. above overtop.	29.0 ft. above overtop.	
From 56 ft. above overtop.	28.0 ft. above overtop.	
From 57 ft. above overtop.	27.0 ft. above overtop.	
From 58 ft. above overtop.	26.0 ft. above overtop.	
From 59 ft. above overtop.	25.0 ft. above overtop.	
From 60 ft. above overtop.	24.0 ft. above overtop.	
From 61 ft. above overtop.	23.0 ft. above overtop.	
From 62 ft. above overtop.	22.0 ft. above overtop.	
From 63 ft. above overtop.	21.0 ft. above overtop.	
From 64 ft. above overtop.	20.0 ft. above overtop.	
From 65 ft. above overtop.	19.0 ft. above overtop.	
From 66 ft. above overtop.	18.0 ft. above overtop.	
From 67 ft. above overtop.	17.0 ft. above overtop.	
From 68 ft. above overtop.	16.0 ft. above overtop.	
From 69 ft. above overtop.	15.0 ft. above overtop.	
From 70 ft. above overtop.	14.0 ft. above overtop.	
From 71 ft. above overtop.	13.0 ft. above overtop.	
From 72 ft. above overtop.	12.0 ft. above overtop.	
From 73 ft. above overtop.	11.0 ft. above overtop.	
From 74 ft. above overtop.	10.0 ft. above overtop.	
From 75 ft. above overtop.	9.0 ft. above overtop.	
From 76 ft. above overtop.	8.0 ft. above overtop.	
From 77 ft. above overtop.	7.0 ft. above overtop.	
From 78 ft. above overtop.	6.0 ft. above overtop.	
From 79 ft. above overtop.	5.0 ft. above overtop.	
From 80 ft. above overtop.	4.0 ft. above overtop.	
From 81 ft. above overtop.	3.0 ft. above overtop.	
From 82 ft. above overtop.	2.0 ft. above overtop.	
From 83 ft. above overtop.	1.0 ft. above overtop.	
From 84 ft. above overtop.	0 ft. above overtop.	
From 85 ft. above overtop.	-1.0 ft. above overtop.	
From 86 ft. above overtop.	-2.0 ft. above overtop.	
From 87 ft. above overtop.	-3.0 ft. above overtop.	
From 88 ft. above overtop.	-4.0 ft. above overtop.	
From 89 ft. above overtop.	-5.0 ft. above overtop.	
From 90 ft. above overtop.	-6.0 ft. above overtop.	
From 91 ft. above overtop.	-7.0 ft. above overtop.	
From 92 ft. above overtop.	-8.0 ft. above overtop.	
From 93 ft. above overtop.	-9.0 ft. above overtop.	
From 94 ft. above overtop.	-10.0 ft. above overtop.	
From 95 ft. above overtop.	-11.0 ft. above overtop.	
From 96 ft. above overtop.	-12.0 ft. above overtop.	
From 97 ft. above overtop.	-13.0 ft. above overtop.	
From 98 ft. above overtop.	-14.0 ft. above overtop.	
From 99 ft. above overtop.	-15.0 ft. above overtop.	
From 100 ft. above overtop.	-16.0 ft. above overtop.	
From 101 ft. above overtop.	-17.0 ft. above overtop.	
From 102 ft. above overtop.	-18.0 ft. above overtop.	
From 103 ft. above overtop.	-19.0 ft. above overtop.	
From 104 ft. above overtop.	-20.0 ft. above overtop.	
From 105 ft. above overtop.	-21.0 ft. above overtop.	
From 106 ft. above overtop.	-22.0 ft. above overtop.	
From 107 ft. above overtop.	-23.0 ft. above overtop.	
From 108 ft. above overtop.	-24.0 ft. above overtop.	
From 109 ft. above overtop.	-25.0 ft. above overtop.	
From 110 ft. above overtop.	-26.0 ft. above overtop.	
From 111 ft. above overtop.	-27.0 ft. above overtop.	
From 112 ft. above overtop.	-28.0 ft. above overtop.	
From 113 ft. above overtop.	-29.0 ft. above overtop.	
From 114 ft. above overtop.	-30.0 ft. above overtop.	
From 115 ft. above overtop.	-31.0 ft. above overtop.	
From 116 ft. above overtop.	-32.0 ft. above overtop.	
From 117 ft. above overtop.	-33.0 ft. above overtop.	
From 118 ft. above overtop.	-34.0 ft. above overtop.	
From 119 ft. above overtop.	-35.0 ft. above overtop.	
From 120 ft. above overtop.	-36.0 ft. above overtop.	
From 121 ft. above overtop.	-37.0 ft. above overtop.	
From 122 ft. above overtop.	-38.0 ft. above overtop.	
From 123 ft. above overtop.	-39.0 ft. above overtop.	
From 124 ft. above overtop.	-40.0 ft. above overtop.	
From 125 ft. above overtop.	-41.0 ft. above overtop.	
From 126 ft. above overtop.	-42.0 ft. above overtop.	
From 127 ft. above overtop.	-43.0 ft. above overtop.	
From 128 ft. above overtop.	-44.0 ft. above overtop.	
From 129 ft. above overtop.	-45.0 ft. above overtop.	
From 130 ft. above overtop.	-46.0 ft. above overtop.	
From 131 ft. above overtop.	-47.0 ft. above overtop.	
From 132 ft. above overtop.	-48.0 ft. above overtop.	
From 133 ft. above overtop.	-49.0 ft. above overtop.	
From 134 ft. above overtop.	-50.0 ft. above overtop.	
From 135 ft. above overtop.	-51.0 ft. above overtop.	
From 136 ft. above overtop.	-52.0 ft. above overtop.	
From 137 ft. above overtop.	-53.0 ft. above overtop.	
From 138 ft. above overtop.	-54.0 ft. above overtop.	
From 139 ft. above overtop.	-55.0 ft. above overtop.	
From 140 ft. above overtop.	-56.0 ft. above overtop.	
From 141 ft. above overtop.	-57.0 ft. above overtop.	
From 142 ft. above overtop.	-58.0 ft. above overtop.	
From 143 ft. above overtop.	-59.0 ft. above overtop.	
From 144 ft. above overtop.	-60.0 ft. above overtop.	
From 145 ft. above overtop.	-61.0 ft. above overtop.	
From 146 ft. above overtop.	-62.0 ft. above overtop.	
From 147 ft. above overtop.	-63.0 ft. above overtop.	
From 148 ft. above overtop.	-64.0 ft. above overtop.	
From 149 ft. above overtop.	-65.0 ft. above overtop.	
From 150 ft. above overtop.	-66.0 ft. above overtop.	
From 151 ft. above overtop.	-67.0 ft. above overtop.	
From 152 ft. above overtop.	-68.0 ft. above overtop.	
From 153 ft. above overtop.	-69.0 ft. above overtop.	
From 154 ft. above overtop.	-70.0 ft. above overtop.	
From 155 ft. above overtop.	-71.0 ft. above overtop.	
From 156 ft. above overtop.	-72.0 ft. above overtop.	
From 157 ft. above overtop.	-73.0 ft. above overtop.	
From 158 ft. above overtop.	-74.0 ft. above overtop.	
From 159 ft. above overtop.	-75.0 ft. above overtop.	
From 160 ft. above overtop.	-76.0 ft. above overtop.	
From 161 ft. above overtop.	-77.0 ft. above overtop.	
From 162 ft. above overtop.	-78.0 ft. above overtop.	
From 163 ft. above overtop.	-79.0 ft. above overtop.	
From 164 ft. above overtop.	-80.0 ft. above overtop.	
From 165 ft. above overtop.	-81.0 ft. above overtop.	
From 166 ft. above overtop.	-82.0 ft. above overtop.	
From 167 ft. above overtop.	-83.0 ft. above overtop.	
From 168 ft. above overtop.	-84.0 ft. above overtop.	
From 169 ft. above overtop.	-85.0 ft. above overtop.	
From 170 ft. above overtop.	-86.0 ft. above overtop.	
From 171 ft. above overtop.	-87.0 ft. above overtop.	
From 172 ft. above overtop.	-88.0 ft. above overtop.	
From 173 ft. above overtop.	-89.0 ft. above overtop.	
From 174 ft. above overtop.	-90.0 ft. above overtop.	
From 175 ft. above overtop.	-91.0 ft. above overtop.	
From 176 ft. above overtop.	-92.0 ft. above overtop.	
From 177 ft. above overtop.	-93.0 ft. above overtop.	
From 178 ft. above overtop.	-94.0 ft. above overtop.	
From 179 ft. above overtop.	-95.0 ft. above overtop.	
From 180 ft. above overtop.	-96.0 ft. above overtop.	
From 181 ft. above overtop.	-97.0 ft. above overtop.	
From 182 ft. above overtop.	-98.0 ft. above overtop.	
From 183 ft. above overtop.	-99.0 ft. above overtop.	
From 184 ft. above overtop.	-100.0 ft. above overtop.	
From 185 ft. above overtop.	-101.0 ft. above overtop.	
From 186 ft. above overtop.	-102.0 ft. above overtop.	
From 187 ft. above overtop.	-103.0 ft. above overtop.	
From 188 ft. above overtop.	-104.0 ft. above overtop.	
From 189 ft. above overtop.	-105.0 ft. above overtop.	
From 190 ft. above overtop.	-106.0 ft. above overtop.	
From 191 ft. above overtop.	-107.0 ft. above overtop.	
From 192 ft. above overtop.	-108.0 ft. above overtop.	
From 193 ft. above overtop.	-109.0 ft. above overtop.	
From 194 ft. above overtop.	-110.0 ft. above overtop.	
From 195 ft. above overtop.	-111.0 ft. above overtop.	
From 196 ft. above overtop.	-112.0 ft. above overtop.	
From 197 ft. above overtop.	-113.0 ft. above overtop.	
From 198 ft. above overtop.	-114.0 ft. above overtop.	
From 199 ft. above overtop.	-115.0 ft. above overtop.	
From 200 ft. above overtop.	-116.0 ft. above overtop.	
From 201 ft. above overtop.	-117.0 ft. above overtop.	
From 202 ft. above overtop.	-118.0 ft. above overtop.	
From 203 ft. above overtop.	-119.0 ft. above overtop.	
From 204 ft. above overtop.	-120.0 ft. above overtop.	
From 205 ft. above overtop.	-121.0 ft. above overtop.	
From 206 ft. above overtop.	-122.0 ft. above overtop.	
From 207 ft. above overtop.	-123.0 ft. above overtop.	
From 208 ft. above overtop.	-124.0 ft. above overtop.	
From 209 ft. above overtop.	-125.0 ft. above overtop.	
From 210 ft. above overtop.	-126.0 ft. above overtop.	
From 211 ft. above overtop.	-127.0 ft. above overtop.	
From 212 ft. above overtop.	-128.0 ft. above overtop.	
From 213 ft. above overtop.	-129.0 ft. above overtop.	
From 214 ft. above overtop.	-130.0 ft. above overtop.	
From 215 ft. above overtop.	-131.0 ft. above overtop.	
From 216 ft. above overtop.	-132.0 ft. above overtop.	
From 217 ft. above overtop.	-133.0 ft. above overtop.	
From 218 ft. above overtop.	-134.0 ft. above overtop.	
From 219 ft. above overtop.	-135.0 ft. above overtop.	
From 220 ft. above overtop.	-136.0 ft. above overtop.	
From 221 ft. above overtop.	-137.0 ft. above overtop.	
From 222 ft. above overtop.	-138.0 ft. above overtop.	
From 223 ft. above overtop.	-139.0 ft. above overtop.	
From 224 ft. above overtop.	-140.0 ft. above overtop.	
From 225 ft. above overtop.	-141.0 ft. above overtop.	
From 226 ft. above overtop.	-142.0 ft. above overtop.	
From 227 ft. above overtop.	-143.0 ft. above overtop.	
From 228 ft. above overtop.	-144.0 ft. above overtop.	
From 229 ft. above overtop.	-145.0 ft. above overtop.	
From 230 ft. above overtop.	-146.0 ft. above overtop.	
From 231 ft. above overtop.	-147.0 ft. above overtop.	
From 232 ft. above overtop.	-148.0 ft. above overtop.	
From 233 ft. above overtop.	-149.0 ft. above overtop.	
From 234 ft. above overtop.	-150.0 ft. above overtop.	
From 235 ft. above overtop.	-151.0 ft. above overtop.	
From 236 ft. above overtop.	-152.0 ft. above overtop.	
From 237 ft. above overtop.	-153.0 ft. above overtop.	
From 238 ft. above overtop.	-154.0 ft. above overtop.	
From 239 ft. above overtop.	-155.0 ft. above overtop.	
From 240 ft. above overtop.	-156.0 ft. above overtop.	
From 241 ft. above overtop.	-157.0 ft. above overtop.	
From 242 ft. above overtop.	-158.0 ft. above overtop.	
From 243 ft. above overtop.	-159.0 ft. above overtop.	
From 244 ft. above overtop.	-160.0 ft. above overtop.	
From 245 ft. above overtop.	-161.0 ft. above overtop.	
From 246 ft. above overtop.	-162.0 ft. above overtop.	
From 247 ft. above overtop.	-163.0 ft. above overtop.	
From 248 ft. above overtop.	-164.0 ft. above overtop.	
From 249 ft. above overtop.	-165.0 ft. above overtop.	
From 250 ft. above overtop.	-166.0 ft. above overtop.	
From 251 ft. above overtop.	-167.0 ft. above overtop.	
From 252 ft. above overtop.	-168.0 ft. above overtop.	
From 253 ft. above overtop.	-169.0 ft. above overtop.	
From 254 ft. above overtop.	-170.0 ft. above overtop.	
From 255 ft. above overtop.	-171.0 ft. above overtop.	
From 256 ft. above overtop.	-172.0 ft. above overtop.	
From 257 ft. above overtop.	-173.0 ft. above overtop.	
From 258 ft. above overtop.	-174.0 ft. above overtop.	
From 259 ft. above overtop.	-175.0 ft. above overtop.	
From 260 ft. above overtop.	-176.0 ft. above overtop.	
From 261 ft. above overtop.	-177.0 ft. above overtop.	
From 262 ft. above overtop.	-178.0 ft. above overtop.	
From 263 ft. above overtop.	-179.0 ft. above overtop.	
From 264 ft. above overtop.	-180.0 ft. above overtop.	
From 265 ft. above overtop.	-181.0 ft. above overtop.	
From 266 ft. above overtop.	-182.0 ft. above overtop.	
From 267 ft. above overtop.	-183.0 ft. above overtop.	
From 268 ft. above overtop.	-184.0 ft. above overtop.	
From 269 ft. above overtop.	-185.0 ft. above overtop.	
From 270 ft. above overtop.	-186.0 ft. above overtop.	
From 271 ft. above overtop.	-187.0 ft. above overtop.	
From 272 ft. above overtop.	-188.0 ft. above overtop.	
From 273 ft. above overtop.	-189.0 ft. above overtop.	
From 274 ft. above overtop.	-190.0 ft. above overtop.	
From 275 ft. above overtop.	-191.0 ft. above overtop.	
From 276 ft. above overtop.	-192.0 ft. above overtop.	
From 277 ft. above overtop.	-193.0 ft. above overtop.	
From 278 ft. above overtop.	-194.0 ft. above overtop.	
From 279 ft. above overtop.	-195.0 ft. above overtop.	
From 280 ft. above overtop.	-196.0 ft. above overtop.	
From 281 ft. above overtop.	-197.0 ft. above overtop.	
From 282 ft. above overtop.	-198.0 ft. above overtop.	
From 283 ft. above overtop.	-199.0 ft. above overtop.	
From 284 ft. above overtop.	-200.0 ft. above overtop.	
From 285 ft. above overtop.	-201.0 ft. above overtop.	
From 286 ft. above overtop.	-202.0 ft. above overtop.	
From 287 ft. above overtop.	-203.0 ft. above overtop.	
From 288 ft. above overtop.	-204.0 ft. above overtop.	
From 289 ft. above overtop.	-205.0 ft. above overtop.	
From 290 ft. above overtop.	-206.0 ft. above overtop.	
From 291 ft. above overtop.	-207.0 ft. above overtop.	
From 292 ft. above overtop.	-208.0 ft. above overtop.	
From 293 ft. above overtop.	-209.0 ft. above overtop.	
From 294 ft. above overtop.	-210.0 ft. above overtop.	
From 295 ft. above overtop.	-211.0 ft. above over	

